

TABLE 2.—Instrumental reports, February, 1918—Continued.

Date.	Char-acter.	Phase.	Time.	Pe-riod. T.	Amplitude.		Dis-tance.	Remarks.
					A _m	A _n		
Canada. Victoria, B. C. Dominion Meteorological Service. Lat., 48° 24' N.; long., 123° 9' W. Elevation, 67.7 meters. Subsoil: Rock. Instrument: Weichert, vertical; Milne horizontal pendulum, North. In the meridian. <i>T</i> ₀ Instrumental constant.. 18. Pillar deviation: 1mm. swing of boom=0.54".								
1918.			<i>H. m. s.</i>	<i>Sec.</i>	<i>μ</i>	<i>μ</i>	<i>km.</i>	
Feb. 3		P	14 45 36					
		L	14 51 30					
		M	14 55 26		*400			
		F	15 18 13					
4		M	20 40 16		*50			Near Revelstoke.
			VERTICAL.		A ₁			
		P	20 39 40	3				
		L	20 40 46	6				
		M	20 40 52	6	16		550	Near Revelstoke.
		F	20 43 28					
6		L	4 04 22		*50			
7		P	5 35 22					
		L	5 44 13					
		M	5 47 49		*500		1,200.	
		F	6 54 32					
			VERTICAL.		A ₁			
		M	6 06 00	30	2			
12		L	19 30 30		*50			
		F						
12		P	20 08 38					
		L	20 12 34					
		M	20 15 05		\$200			
		F	20 21 31					
13		L	3 55 24		*200			Trace indistinct.
13		P	6 31 10					Trace rather in-
		S	6 39 32					distinct.
		L	6 46 36					
		M	6 59 42		*1,500		6,860	
		F	8 10 02					
			VERTICAL.		A ₁			
		M	7 07 00		7			
13								Local tremor last-
								ing about 1 sec-
								ond reported
								from several
								parts of the city
								at 13 hr. Not re-
								corded.
19		L	17 05 38					Marked gradual
		M	17 14 38		*400			thickening.
		F	17 37 08					
27		L	4 07 07		Below *50			

* Trace amplitude.

SEISMOLOGICAL DISPATCHES.¹*Revelstoke, B. C., February 5, 1918.*

Several severe earthquakes were felt here yesterday, each shock lasting about 30 seconds. The movement was so marked that many persons experienced a feeling of nausea. No damage was caused so far as is known. (Associated Press.)

Honolulu, Hawaii, February 16, 1918.

The lava lake of Kilauea Volcano has taken a sudden rise and is at the highest level reached within the crater since 1894, according to reports reaching here to-day.

Lava spouting through cracks was gradually flowing over a depression in the rim and filling the valley caused by the last flow, the reports said.

Kilauea threatened to pour a stream over its sides on January 26, 1918. After a week of violent action it subsided and was calm until yesterday. (Associated Press.)

Amoy, China, February 16, 1918.

A severe earthquake here to-day destroyed many buildings and damaged scores of others. No fatalities have been reported as yet. (Associated Press.)

Amoy, China, February 17, 1918.

Earthquake shocks continued here last night and to-day. Many persons have been injured, and it is estimated that more than 100 houses have collapsed. Cable communication with Hongkong is interrupted. (Associated Press.)

Amoy, China, February 20, 1918.

Reports reaching here to-day from the districts visited by earthquake last Wednesday show some loss of life and heavy damage resulting. Two hundred deaths were reported from Swatow. The number of persons injured has not been tabulated.

One-fifth of the buildings, it was said, were destroyed and the remainder damaged. Great damage was reported from Hongchowfu and delta towns, exact details of which were lacking. (Associated Press.)

San Salvador, Republic of Salvador, February 25, 1918.

Telegraphic communication with the interior of Guatemala is interrupted as a result of earthquake shocks of an extremely violent character. (Associated Press.)

Amoy, China, February 25, 1918.

Nearly 10,000 persons lost their lives as a result of recent earthquakes in the Amoy hinterland, according to the latest reports from Swatow. A series of earthquakes on February 16 and 17 caused extensive damage over a considerable area of Kwangtung. Buildings were wrecked in Amoy and many other towns. Several villages in the Amoy hinterland were virtually destroyed. (Associated Press.)

¹ Reported by the organizations indicated and collected by the seismological station at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.